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CHINESE DAILY NEWS

10 CENTS

## RUSSIAN VICTORIES ISOLATING SCHOLTZ FROM LAUENSTEIN

Tsar's Army Now Occupies  
Most of Disputed Points  
Of Lake Defiles

PARALYZES FOES  
Garrison of Mokritsa Is  
Threatened with Being  
Cut Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, April 9.—Recent activity in the regions of Riga, Dvinsk and the lakes has brought favorable results, inasmuch as our positions seriously menace the German north front and are isolating the armies of General von Scholtz and General von Lauenstein. In addition, we have occupied most of the points of issue of the lake defiles.

In the region of Lake Narotsch, our successful move at Blizniki paralyzes the Germans holding Mokritsa and, in case we progress further, they will be cut off from the north-east.

An official communiqué mainly records artillery duels, especially south-west of Lake Narotsch, where, in the evening, the Russians occupied some points of the enemy's positions near Blizniki, taking 78 prisoners. Overwhelmed By Floods

In many places on the Baltic front, the icy flood-waters are overwhelming the Germans, whom the Russian fire compels to remain and perish in their trenches.

In the region of Riga, one of our heavy mortars struck the enemy's cantonments. An enemy attack north of Lake Narotsch was repulsed.

Near Illusti, we exploded four mines, blowing up some German trenches and a blockhouse. An important Austrian offensive on the middle Strypa was repulsed.

The Turks made three unsuccessful attacks on our positions along the Karadere River, eastward of Trebisond.

Turkish troops, probably a division and a half strong, which have been recruited in Mesopotamia, are advancing on a wide front along the Terek Valley, south-west of Lake Urmia, with the object of an illusory menace of Tabriz, which is connected with the valley by about 100 miles of fairly good roads. Military critics consider that the only result that can be obtained by this move is to slightly retard our main operations, without affecting our original plan.

Hannover At Ikskul

Peking, April 7.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated April 5, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The floods are continuing.

The Germans continued to bombard the Ikskul bridge-head with heavy and light guns. Southward of Dvinsk, opposite the village of Malogoloskaja, the Germans, while abandoning their trenches, which were flooded, were effectively shelled by our artillery.

Nothing essential has occurred on the front held by General Evert's troops. The enemy's aeroplanes flew over many points of our positions. They dropped nine bombs in the borough of Liahovichi.

Northward of the station of Olyka, in the region of the village of Boguslavka and Bashlyki, we frustrated the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped bombs in Rovno and Barny. North-westward of Kremensk, in the region of Sopanov, the enemy sprang two mines in front of our trenches, but were unable to occupy the crater.

The enemy's offensive in the region of the railway line west of Tarnopol was repulsed. North of Bodna, the enemy also sprang a mine in front of our trenches. Their attempt to occupy the crater was unsuccessful.

Capture Many Turks  
The Turkish front.—During the engagements which occurred on

(Continued on Page 2)

## British Nurse Gets \$20,000 for Servians



Miss Kathleen Burke

Palm Beach, March 1.—Miss Kathleen Burke, a young British nurse, has collected more than \$20,000 for the relief of Servian war sufferers. Most of this was in checks and cash dropped into a hat passed after her appeal during a meeting presided over by E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia. Much more money was subscribed.

Miss Burke is a gifted speaker. As she told her story of the woes of the afflicted tears streamed down the faces of her listeners. She is in the country on a two months leave of absence to raise funds to maintain a Servian hospital caring for more than six thousand patients and conducted exclusively by women.

## Berlin Disclaims Any Responsibility for The Torpedoing of Sussex

### Destruction of Traders Continues; 3 British Boats, A Danish and Norwegian Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, April 9.—The newspapers state that Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the torpedoing of the s.s. Sussex in the Channel.

London, April 9.—The following vessels have been sunk: British s.s. Chantala (4,951 tons); British Indra S. N. Co., Ltd.); British s.s. Braunto (4,875 tons); Danish s.s. Stjernborg (1,592 tons); schooner Clyde (? 1,813 tons); J. Johanssen, Farsund, Norway. The crews of the s.s. Braunto and the schooner Clyde were all saved.

The fourth engineer and 8 men were killed in the sinking of the Chantala.

The British steamer Adamton (3,304 tons) has also been sunk.

### Boston Firm to Loan China G.\$25,000,000

Wellington Kuo Signs Contract  
With Lee, Higginson and Co.;  
\$1,000,000 Paid Over

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 10.—The Peking Gazette reports that Lee, Higginson and Co., in Boston, have advanced one million Dollars Gold to the Peking Government, as an instalment of a loan amounting to 25 million Dollars Gold, signed by Wellington Kuo, Chinese Minister to Washington, with the Boston house.

Fifty thousand Roubles, as the first instalment of the Russo-Chinese railway loan of five million Pounds was paid by the Russo-Asiatic Bank to the Bank of China yesterday.

### The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 64.2 and the minimum 43.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.0 and 54.5.

## Tsai Ao Calls Truce For One Month; Peace Delegates Assembling for Conference

### Question of Presidency Likely to Be Deferred To Peking; Reply to Capital More Moderate

Reuter's Pao-fa Service to The China Press  
Chengtu, April 6.—General Chen Yi's peace ambassadors are expected to arrive in Yungning today. General Tsai Ao has already agreed to cease hostilities for one month.

The instructions of the ambassadors are not yet known, but it is supposed that the question of the Presidency will be left for settlement by all parties in Peking. General Chen Yi is reported to be hopeful of a successful conclusion of the negotiations at Yungning.

Robbers attacked Fukiangshien, on the afternoon of the 3rd. The city guards fled. The robbers entered and looted the Yamen, salt office and pawnshops. They left the same evening.

The Governor's troops surrounded Klaungchow, trapping the bandits inside. The missionaries at Fukiang and Klaungchow have not been molested.

The robbers asked Mr. Webster, an Australian missionary, to mediate with the Governor's troops. The latter, in order to preserve the citizens from harm, agreed to allow the robbers to leave the city.

The robbers then took Mr. Webster with them for a distance of fifteen li, but the Governor's troops ambushed the main body of the robbers, killing four hundred. The troops later entered the city in search of others who rushed back.

### Trace Is Extended Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 10.—Generals Chen Yi and Tsai Ao have mutually agreed to extend the truce, which terminates by the 12th inst., to another month. Chen Yi has asked the Government to sanction this arrangement.

A letter of Hsiung Hsi-ling, Pacification Commissioner of Western Hunan, to the Peking Government, was discussed in Chinese official circles yesterday. Hsiung Hsi-ling states that the reply of Liang Chi-chao to the proposals of Peking was more moderate. Tsai Ao's attitude was as strong as before. Hsiung expresses the hope that an amicable settlement can be reached by both parties yielding a little more.

High Cantonese officials, such as Liang Tun-yen, Minister of Communications, Ye Kung-cho and Liang Shih-yi, have telegraphed to Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung and General Lung Chin-kwang, his brother, asking both to keep the strictest neutrality and not to follow the rebels.

The Peking Daily News, in a contributed leader, appeals to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, in the name of the country, not to retire, but at least to wait until a successor with visible experience has been found.

Yang Tu, the prominent leader of the monarchists, has asked permission to resign as a member of the State Council.

In the Presidential Palace a new Department for the Peaceful Settlement of the Disturbances has been established, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Generals Yin

### Five Dutch Indies Firms Black-Listed

### 37 Further Businesses Barred From British Trade; In- clude 26 in Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 8.—The Gazette contains a further list of 37 firms in neutral countries with whom persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade. It includes 26 firms in Holland and 5 in the Dutch East Indies, including the Batavia newspaper Java Bode.

### Austrian Transport Is Sunk in Adriatic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, April 8.—A French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

### SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 7.—The Crown Prince of Servia departed today. He was bidden most cordial farewells by a brilliant gathering of prominent people.

Chang and Tuan Chi-jui, Chief of the General Staff, being the officials in charge.

### New Troops Cause Trouble

The arrival of the 12th Division caused considerable excitement among the people from Woosung to Chapel. On Sunday most of the shops in Chapel closed but they reopened yesterday. The behavior of the new troops was rather high-handed. Many junks were commandeered. Several shops were invaded and their goods taken without payment.

### Ten Feng's Attitude

In consequence of the behavior of the troops of the 12th Division, prominent Kiangsu men yesterday wired Gen. Feng Kue-chang, asking for protection. They pointed out that the danger of having so many troops in Shanghai is very great. Gen. Feng was asked to declare his attitude in regard to the present situation.

### Why Japan Won't Pay

The following despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japan)—Tokio, April 8.—With regard to the payment of the surplus of Salt Gabelle to the Peking Government, the view of the British authorities was that it was merely surplus and there would be no harm in paying it out. However, the Japanese Government has opposed it because, though there may be a surplus, yet, in the present unsettled situation, it is impossible to know when it will change and the collection of the salt revenue may become uncertain.

Moreover, if the sum be paid to the Yuan Government, the result will be to help the Yuan Government by which the strict neutrality of the powers in the strife between the south and the north in China may be violated and the responsibility thereof will become very grave. It is doubtful in Tokio whether the financial groups will pay the surplus and in any case the attitude of the Japanese Government will be quite unchanged.

### Britain Sides With Japan

Tokio, April 9.—With regard to the surplus of Salt Gabelle, the British Government has notified the Japanese Government that it has agreed with the proposition of Japan to deposit the surplus in the banks instead of paying it over to the Peking Government so as to meet further changes in the situation in China, as the situation in various parts of China has gone from bad to worse since the independence of Canton. It has ordered those concerned not to hand over the surplus to the Peking authorities, though the bankers in Peking had decided to hand it over to the Peking Government.

The loan affairs should be left to the decision of the financial groups in principle, but in view of the present situation the powers concerned have agreed that the matter should have consideration politically.

### Britain Summoning Bachelors to Army

### All 18-Year-Olds Must do Year's Service; First Group Mar- ried Men Called In

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 7.—The first groups of married men begin to join today. It is reported that all single 18-year-old men will be called up, during the week-end, for home service till they reach the age of 19.

### MILITARY COMMANDER AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CROPS

Sales or Mortgages Only To  
Army Produce Societies, Is  
Government Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, April 4.—The Hungarian Government has issued an order saying that future crops may be sold or mortgaged only to the military produce societies.

## Chen Yi, Szechuan Chiangchun, Refuses to Obey Peking's Orders



### But His Declines to Negotiate with Him

The Japanese News Agency, under date of Peking, April 8, says:

A Yunnan telegram via Annam reports—General Tsai Ao has wired to the Tutu of Yunnan:—General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuan, has informed Tsai Ao that Yuan Shih-k'ai has suddenly cancelled the monarchy and Chen Yi has wired back to Peking that he is opposed to such a step. The cancellation of the monarchy has caused loss of dignity and confidence in Yuan and has also shown that Yuan has no sincerity and thus Chen Yi has no intention to obey the Central government any more and he desires to have negotiations with Tsai Ao's army about the measures to maintain peace and order in

Szechuan. As Chen Yi's attitude is not clear Tsai Ao has not given any reply and is continuing fighting.

Gen. Chen Yi whose attitude now is of utmost importance, is like Tsai Ao, a native of Hunan. Both Tsai Ao and Chen Yi were educated in the Japanese Military Academy. Coming back to China Chen Yi served in the Ministry of War as a petty officer. During the revolution in 1911 he was one of the commanders of the Southern army. He was to lead an expedition to Mongolia in 1912, but eventually the idea was dropped. Since then until his appointment as Chiangchun of Szechuan he was one of the military advisers to Yuan Shih-k'ai. He is comparatively young, aged about 35.

It is understood that the German General Staff estimated that Verdun was worth a loss of 200,000 men.

This has already been exceeded and their goal is but little nearer.

### Back To Trench Warfare

Paris, April 9.—An official communiqué states: The last forty-eight hours have been bringing us back to the old trench warfare. The French successes in the vicinity of Douaumont are most important, as this sector remains the principal point of resistance at Verdun.

The abortive attack made by the Germans in the region of Haucourt, with a whole division of troops, on a front of 1½ miles, left innumerable German dead on the field, while French grenade-attacks are retaking the small gain made by the Germans, yesterday, south-east of Béthincourt.

A Berlin communiqué speaks of the heavy losses suffered by the French at Haucourt, owing to the treacherous behavior of some troops.

The truth is that great German forces advanced against a small French detachment, whose "treachery" was to fight so gallantly that they were punished by massacre to the last man.

The Germans are making greater use of the 1916 class of recruits in Verdun, the Champagne and Russia. Some units now contain 50 per cent of this class.

### Adopt New Tactics

The enemy are again adopting new tactics, thereby confirming the failure of their previous attempts. After simultaneous assaults on both wings, they are now returning to alternate attacks east and west of the Meuse.

Fighting is now proceeding very vigorously on the left bank of the Meuse. The French advance south-east of Béthincourt continues.

The official communiqué on Friday evening reported: Heavy artillery bombarded the German positions at Middelkerke and Langemarck.

The Germans, west of the Meuse, after a very hot bombardment, violently attacked east and south of Haucourt. The bombardment at Mort Homme and Cumieres continued.

The French recovered portions of the trenches seized yesterday, south-east of Béthincourt. The bombardment at Mort Homme and Cumieres continued.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon stated:—There was some minor fighting in the Argonne. The Germans, west of the Meuse, last night renewed their attacks about Ha-

### BRITISH MATCH TAX IS CAUSING TROUBLE

Financially Unworkable, Manu-  
facturers Say; They Sus-  
pend All Sales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—Imports into the British Isles for the month of March, as compared with the same period last year, show an increase of £1,630,445 and exports an increase of £1,422,652.

Mr. Reginald McKenna announces that the new import duties, up to March 31, produced £1,000,000, including £500,000 from motor-cars.

Trouble has arisen in connection with the match tax, which manufacturers declare to be financially unworkable. They have passed a resolution susp

court, but failed to dislodge the French, who poured in a murderous fire, inflicting very heavy losses.

#### French Better At Bombing

Bombing to the advantage of the French continues in the communication trenches along the Béthincourt-Chattancourt road. There was an intermittent bombardment east of the Meuse.

The communiqué in the evening stated:—The French artillery destroyed an observation post in Picard. Violent reciprocal bombardments were generally not followed by infantry actions. The situation at Verdun is unchanged.

The German attacks have ceased, while the French continue to make good progress in the important Douaumont region. The communiqué this afternoon stated:—We continued to advance in the communication trenches southward of Douaumont and took 150 meters of trenches from the Germans on the south-west.

A German coup-de-main in Lorraine failed completely, with loss to the enemy.

The communiqué in the evening stated:—West of the Meuse, there was a battle which lasted all day, on the whole of our front from Avocourt to Cumières and extending even to the eastern bank of the river.

#### Evacuate Béthincourt Salient

A premeditated evacuation of the Béthincourt salient was effected last night, which enabled us to establish a continuous line from the Avocourt Redoubt along the wooded slopes west of Hill 304 to the southern bank of the Forges Brook, north-east of Haucourt and rejoining our positions south of the Béthincourt-Esnes and Béthincourt-Chattancourt cross-roads. All this line was violently attacked and resisted extremely furious assaults.

The German offensive on the Mort Homme-Cumières front was bloodily defeated. The enemy's assaulting columns, which debouched in dense formations from the Cumières Wood, were caught by our machine-guns and artillery fire and scattered, leaving hundreds of corpses. All attacks against Mort Homme were also repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

A simultaneous attack against our positions between the Avocourt Wood and the Forges Brook was desperately resisted and everywhere repulsed. Finally an attack was made against one of our works north-east of Avocourt, in which the enemy succeeded momentarily in gaining a foothold in our trenches, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

The enemy's artillery was very active east of the Meuse, against Poivre Hill, in the Douaumont and Vaux regions and all our second lines. Our artillery prevented the enemy's infantry leaving their trenches.

#### Germans Gain At St. Eloi

London, April 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: Yesterday, the enemy re-captured a portion of the ground we captured at St. Eloi, on the 27th of last month. Fighting continues.

Last night, after a heavy bombardment, a small enemy raiding party entered one of our trenches north of the River Acre, but was quickly driven out.

Today, there was artillery activity about Souchez, Aix-Noulette, St. Eloi and Ypres.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: There was some mining activity near the Hulluch quarries, at Givency and south-east of Roclincourt. There was mutual artillery activity at Roclincourt, Bellancourt, Souchez, Lorette Ridge, Wilverghem and St. Eloi.

The communiqué this evening stated: Yesterday, a Fokker machine descended in our lines. The pilot was unwounded and was captured.

There was artillery activity today about Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Halens and Wytschaete. The enemy sprang a mine on the Hohenzollern sector.

We hold a considerable portion of the ground gained at St. Eloi on the 27th of last month, including three out of four of the main line craters.

#### German Troops Storm Ridge of Termite Hill

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 8.—Western theater.

On the left bank of the Meuse, Silesian and Bavarian troops stormed two strong French points d'appui, south of Haucourt. They took the whole position on the ridge of Termite Hill on a length of more than two kilometers.

This morning, the enemy attempted to counter-attack, but failed. The German losses were small, the losses of the enemy considerably severe, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of some of them.

Furthermore, the Germans captured 15 officers and 699 un wounded men, among whom are numerous recruits of the 1916 class.

On the heights on both sides of the Meuse and in the Woerre Plain, there have been lively artillery duels. South of Sondernach, in the Vosges, a small detachment advanced into a French salient position; the occupants fell, except 21, who were made prisoners. The enemy's trenches were blown up.

Headquarters, April 9.—The situation is unchanged in all theaters of war.

#### New Viceroy of India Takes Up His Task



LORD CHELMSFORD

planes appeared and dropped bombs or fired machine-guns.

During the night of April 4, Zep pelins showed themselves in the region eastward of Baranovitch.

In Galicia, in the region westward of Olyi, a considerable enemy party assumed the offensive, but were repelled with the bayonet, abandoning their dead and badly wounded in front of the destroyed wire defences. In the region northward of Labach, our troops occupied the village of Zverjkove and the neighboring Woods.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, the Turks, assisted by the guns of the cruiser Breslau, attacked our right flank, but were repelled, suffering heavy losses. In the meantime, our troops delivered an attack on the enemy's center and captured part of these positions.

In the region of the Upper Chorokh, we drove the enemy from a series of fortified positions in the mountains.

#### All Russian Attacks Are Easily Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German Telegram.—Headquarters, April 8.—Eastern theater.

—Yesterday, the Russian attacks were limited to a small section of the front south of the Narotsch lake. They were easily repulsed.

Berlin, April 9.—Eastern theater.—The Admiralty reports: On April 8, four naval aeroplanes attacked the Russian aviation station at Parensholm, near Klekond, on the island of Ossel. They dropped 20 bombs on the station.

Four Russian aeroplanes ascended for defense and two of them were forced to land. In spite of violent

shelling, the German aeroplanes returned undamaged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 7.—Italian theater.—The Italian artillery has been lively on the Isonzo front. Goetz was bombarded again by heavy artillery. Two Italian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Adelsberg, without success.

Small engagements occurred on the Tyrol front. On the Rauchkofel, near Monte Crivadel, the Italians succeeded during the last few days in occupying the ridge. The Austro-Hungarian troops re-conquered the position and captured 102 Italians, among whom were 2 officers. They further took 2 machine-guns.

North of the Sugana valley, near St. Oswald, strong Italian forces attacked, but were repelled, with serious losses. Italian attacks in the Ledro sector likewise failed.

North of the Tonale Delfe, some recently-built Italian trenches were destroyed by mines.

Vienna, April 8.—Italian theater.—In the Doberdo sector, the Italians were driven back from some advanced sapas. South of Mralviri, the Austro-Hungarians conquered the Italian position and captured 43 men and 1 machine-gun.

The Italian artillery was lively on the Tyrol front, especially west of Riga. An enemy detachment, by a counter-attack, was ejected from a sap on the southern slope of the Rochetta.

On the Rauchkofel, the number of prisoners taken has increased to 3 officers and 150 men. All other Italians who fought at this place fall in the hand-to-hand struggle.

Austro-Hungarian squadrons of army and naval aeroplanes attacked the railway stations of Casarea and San Giorgio di Nogara, with visible success.

Three of the raiders, who descended considerably low in order to drop bombs, did not return.

#### Hughes Will Attend Paris Trade Council

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—It is stated that the Premier of Australia, in accordance with the wishes of the Commonwealth Government, will attend the Paris Conference.

#### Germany Confiscates Coffee, Tea, Chicory

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—Owing to the growing scarcity, the German Government has confiscated all coffee, tea and chicory.

#### Occupied Belgium Must Write German

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 8.—The German Governor of Belgium has ordered that the German language must be used in official correspondence with Belgians, but translations are allowed.

#### ENTENTE COURTESIES

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—A party of French Members of Parliament arrived at Victoria station, this evening, to return to the recent visit to Paris made by British M.P.s. They received an enthusiastic reception.

#### REWARD BRAVE BRITISHERS

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—The Gazette announces the Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Flight-Commander Bone, who downed an aeroplane which was raiding the coast of Kent, on the 19th of last month. A tale of rare heroism is revealed by the award announced in the Court Gazette of the First Class Albert Medal, which is very seldom given, to Lieut.-Commander Warden.

A fire broke out at Boulogne on the ammunition ship Main (74,688 tons), which was abandoned by the officers and crew. Lieut.-Commander Warden boarded the vessel and discovered that some cases of high-explosive were alight in the hold. He descended into the hold, separated the cases and played a hose on them until they were extinguished.

Two Austrian aeroplanes were brought down and captured on the Isonzo front.

The communiqué today stated: Artillery was active on the whole front. The enemy concentrated many batteries against our recently gained position at Rauchkofel. We evacuated the most advanced line, in order not to expose our troops to unnecessary losses.

We repulsed an enemy attack at Monte Nero, taking a machine-gun and 76 prisoners. An advanced Austrian post on the mid-Isonzo front was captured.

In an attack made by the enemy between Mozzi and Vodil, we captured 186 prisoners. The enemy, relying on surprise, came on in close formation and suffered very heavy losses.

#### ITALIANS RUSH FORT IN THE DOANE VALLEY

Also Capture Advanced Post On Mid-Isonzo; Evacuate Past of Rauchkofel

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Rome, April 8.—The official com munique issued yesterday evening reported: Fighting continued, to the advantage of the Italians, in the Canonica and Guidicaria valleys. A fortified position in the Doane Valley was captured. Artillery was active on the entire front. A strong enemy column on Carso Plateau was bloody defeated.

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Already, seventeen Europeans and

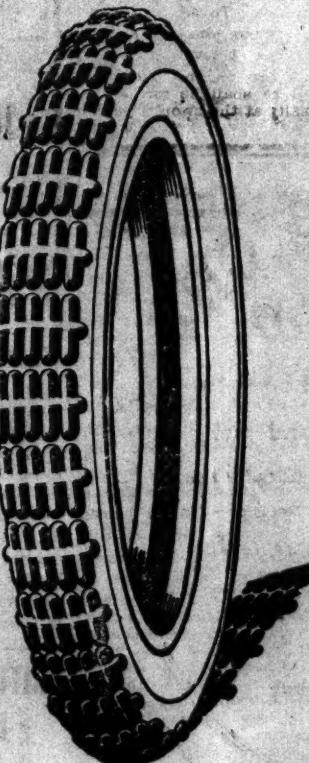
400 natives have surrendered, with

machine-guns and much ammunition,

while other prisoners are being

brought in.

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#### Russian Victories Isolating Scholtz

(Continued from Page 1)

April 8, we captured two more entire Turkish companies belonging to one of the regiments recently brought into the Armenian theater of war. In the Mush-Bitlis region, we are advancing in a south-westerly direction.

Later.—In the regions of Riga, Jakobstadt and Dvinak, intermittent artillery and rifle fire is occurring at different places. The ice is beginning to drift down the Dvinak. South of the Dvinak region, enemy aero-

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## WORKERS IN FRANCE ARE NOW BETTER PAID

More Substantial Increase In  
Wages Blocked by Uncer-  
tain Conditions

## SOME BENEFITED BY WAR

More Than 80 Per Cent. Of  
Establishments Open, As  
Against 57 in Fall of 1914

Paris, Feb. 24. (Correspondence of  
The Associated Press.)—The tendency  
of men's wages in France is upward,  
now that industries have recovered  
from the early perturbations of the  
war. If the workingman's income is  
not proportionate to his high wage  
budget, it has responded to the law of  
supply and demand, and is likely to  
remain higher than before the war.

Charles Piquenard in a study of the  
war's effect upon economic conditions  
says there would have been a more  
substantial increase in wages if indus-  
tries were not working under the  
most uncertain conditions; they are  
unable to make any definite plans for  
the future, and operations of great  
scope requiring big credits are im-  
possible so long as the moratorium  
lasts; they are obliged to pay cash and  
sell for cash. The encouraging feature  
is that orders are more regular. What  
the readjustment of things will bring  
after the war is the great uncertainty  
that stands in the way of a complete  
revival of such industries as are able  
to procure the raw material they re-  
quire and find market for their  
production.

There are about 11,000,000 wage  
earners in France, including 2,300,000  
engaged in agriculture. Of the remaining  
7,700,000 there are a million clerks  
and office employees, 300,000 Govern-  
ment employees, and 900,000 house  
servants, leaving 5,000,000 industrial  
workmen; 2,000,000 of whom were  
deprived totally of their incomes by  
the war, and 3,000,000 of whom had  
their resources reduced either by the  
diminution of working hours or  
through lessened production of piece  
work by reason of changed conditions.

The principal reductions were in the  
purely feminine industries, such as  
dressing, in which 85 per cent. of  
the establishments reduced day wages  
from 25 to 50 per cent. This dis-  
crimination against women is ex-  
plained by the fact that men are better  
organized for resistance against wage  
reductions. Had the seamstresses of  
Paris been organized in unions the  
employers' syndicate would perhaps  
have hesitated to fix the general reduc-  
tion of wages at 50 per cent.

In the retail and wholesale trade the  
reductions were quite general, and  
ranged from 20 to 50 per cent.

## 900,000 Servants Suffer

A considerable number of the  
900,000 servants found themselves  
out of employment by reason of the  
breaking up of families and reduc-  
tion of household expenses. The  
simple law of supply and demand  
operated to decrease the wages of  
the others.

More than 80 per cent. of the com-  
mercial and industrial establish-  
ments of France are now open, as  
against 57 per cent. in the Fall of  
1914. The proportion of help em-  
ployed by these establishments has  
risen from 34 per cent. of the normal  
in August, 1914, to more than 75 per  
cent. The average proportion of  
mobilized men in such establish-  
ments being more than 24 per cent., it  
follows that the entire unmobilized  
staffs are again employed.

The wages of the small employes  
have gone back to the normal figure

## PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour,  
or less, if need be.

*Burr* & Broadway

in 90 per cent. of the establishments.  
The higher wages still suffer certain  
reductions.

The increase in the number of  
working hours has automatically in-  
creased the earnings of workers paid  
by the hour in all factories whose  
production is taken by the army. In  
some cases the wage scale has  
been increased, making a double  
gain. The piece work scale also has  
been increased in many industries  
working for the Government. The  
reasons for these increases are  
found in the comparative dearth of  
skilled workmen, and in the zeal of  
manufacturers to push their output  
to the maximum on the pressing de-  
mands of the Government.

The spinners and weavers of  
Normandy and the North are earn-  
ing from 10 to 20 per cent. more  
than before the war. The remaining 10  
per cent. of the embroiderers and  
tulle makers unmobilized at Calais,  
who earned 50 to 60 francs a week,  
are earning from 70 to 80 francs a week.

Local conditions entering into con-  
sideration produce remarkable variations  
in the wage scale of the same trades in different regions.

The construction of barracks for  
the English Army in Normandy  
nearly doubled the wages of carpenters  
and day laborers. The urgent  
need of dock hands to handle with  
maximum speed the incoming army  
supplies pushed their wages up 50 per  
cent. at some places.

Women whose earnings in dis-  
tinctly feminine trades were cut are  
abandoning the sewing machine for  
the machine tool in growing numbers.  
What permanent effect the  
innovation may have upon the labor  
problem is a question the union  
leaders are studying.

## Fewer Strikes Reported

Decreased number of strikes was a  
noticeable effect of the new conditions.  
Only ninety-seven cases, in-  
volving a total of 9,110 strikers, were  
reported to the Department of Labor  
in the first sixteen months of the  
war. There were 1,073 strikes, in-  
volving 220,000 workmen, in the year  
1913. This comparative tranquillity  
is attributed in some quarters to the  
contentment of the workmen, in  
others to the absence at the front of  
the younger and more aggressive  
labor leaders.

It is estimated that there are 850,000  
women employed on pieces work at  
their homes, and these are excluded  
from the beneficial operation of the  
lack of help upon the wings in other  
industries. Makers of artificial  
flowers earn from 1 franc (20 cents)  
to 1 franc 10 centimes (22 cents) a  
day. Women working on linen gar-  
ments make from 2 to 4 cents an  
hour.

An inquiry into the exploitation of  
these women by contractors in the  
region of Paris showed that a large  
proportion of them worked an  
average of fifteen hours a day to  
earn from 20 to 25 cents. The dif-  
ference between fair wages that the  
manufacturer would pay and what  
the women get goes into the pockets  
of intermediaries.

Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons,  
was the victim of an instance of the  
kind. He took from a contractor 200  
pairs of trousers to be finished, and  
turned them over to women out of  
work. The contract price was 30  
francs. Instead of remitting the sum  
on receipt of the garments, the  
contractor presented to M. Herriot a bill  
for 24 francs for so-called "bad work"  
and 9 francs 50 centimes for thread  
furnished, leaving the women with  
nothing for their work and a debt of  
3 francs 50 centimes. Senator Herriot  
paid the women, then set about fram-  
ing a law fixing a minimum scale for  
piece work at domestic that has every  
chance of going through Parliament  
at an early date and of making  
precarious the situation of the inter-  
mediary in garment-making trades.

## RUSSIA AND BAGDAD

Turkish Mediterranean Port As The  
Tsar's Goal?

New York, March 9.—The New  
York Times Washington correspond-  
ent is informed that Alexandretta  
(in the extreme eastern corner of the  
Mediterranean) is the objective  
of the Russian Army in Armenia, the  
idea being to divide the Turkish Em-  
pire into two parts, cutting off all  
the Turkish domains south of the  
Erzerum-Alexandretta line from  
Asia Minor proper and Turkey in  
Europe.

(There is nothing improbable in  
the above assumption. A Russian  
army occupied Bitlis, in Southern  
Armenia, early in March and is thus  
within about 110 miles of Nisibin,  
on the Bagdad Railway. From  
Nisibin to Alexandretta by rail is  
367 miles. Water along this section  
of the line is fairly plentiful.)

The wages of the small employes  
have gone back to the normal figure

## DEATH OF MOUNET-SULLY

Doyen of the Comedie, and Famous  
French Tragedian

Paris, March 2.—M. Mounet-Sully,  
the great French tragedian, and  
doyen of the Comedie Francaise, died  
last night after a long illness.

Jean Mounet-Sully was born at  
Bergerac in February, 1841. He  
entered the Conservatoire at the age  
of 21, and was awarded the first prize  
for tragedy. In 1868 he made his  
debut at the Odeon, without attracting  
much attention. The Franco-  
Prussian War interrupted his career,  
and the illness he developed for  
soldiering had almost decided him to  
abandon the stage, when in 1872 he  
was offered the opportunity of playing  
the part of Orestes in Racine's  
*Andromache* at the Comedie Francaise.

His striking presence and the  
passionate vigor of his utterance  
made an immediate impression, and  
by 1874 he had been elected Societe.

He lived to become one of the main-  
stays of the Comedie, and, unlike  
many among the more modern mem-  
bers of this classic corporation, he  
remained as loyal to it as he was to  
its traditions.

Perhaps his most famous im-  
personation was that of Oedipus in  
Jules Lacroix's French version of the  
*Oedipus Rex*. This was first produced in  
1888 in the old Roman amphitheatre at Orange. No one who  
has witnessed it will forget the living  
horror of the part as Mounet-Sully  
played it, and the roar with which  
Oedipus, blinded by himself, rushed  
out of the palace and cried out his  
anguish.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, of Spet-  
chley, were chiefly responsible for  
the performance, and it was a  
great county occasion, the audience  
including, among other well-known people, Lord Coventry,  
Lord Cobham, Lady Beauchamp,  
and the Dean of Worcester. The  
house was gaily decorated. Thanks  
to the generosity of Mr. Arthur  
Carlton, the manager of the theater,  
and of all the people concerned,  
Lord Coventry was able to announce  
at the close of the performance that  
the fund would be the richer by no  
less than £500.

The play which Miss Mary Anderson  
had chosen for her reappearance  
was one of her old triumphs, Gilbert's Comedy and Tragedy. Tell-  
tale memories or books of reference  
can tell us that Comedy and  
Tragedy, with Miss Mary Anderson  
as Clarice, the actress, and Mr. J.

H. Barnes as the Duke d'Orleans,  
Regent of France, was produced in  
1884. And years have told on the  
play. But the playwrights of that  
day knew their business, and they  
were able to write splendid parts  
for people on whom time can tell  
very little—on Miss Mary Anderson,  
for instance. To see her play  
Clarice—the actress who enters into  
a plot with her beloved husband  
d'Aulnay, to lure on the offensive  
Regent until he shall be forced to  
pay the penalty at the sword's point  
of Moliere.

Mounet-Sully now and again tried  
his hand at playwriting. One play,  
in verse, *La Vieilleuse de Don Juan*,  
which he wrote in collaboration with  
M. Pierre Barbier, was presented and  
played by the author 10 years ago at  
the Odeon, where it enjoyed a "success  
d'estime." He was an officer of the  
Legion of Honour.

In July, 1912, on the occasion of his debut at  
the Comedie, Mounet-Sully appeared  
in his original part. At the close of  
the third act, the late M. Jules  
Claretie, then Director of the Theatre  
Francaise, presented the actor with a  
bronze bust of Shakespeare, the gift  
of his colleagues of the House of  
Moliere.

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Legion of Honour.

## MARY ANDERSON'S RETURN

Stage Reappearance for War Charity  
After 25 Years

London, March 8.—An interesting  
theatrical event took place yesterday  
at the Theater Royal, Worcester—  
the reappearance on the stage, after  
a quarter of a century's absence, of  
Miss Mary Anderson.

Mme. de Navarro during those  
25 years has more than once aided  
some cause which she had at heart  
by reciting on the concert platform;  
but we believe it to be true that  
since her retirement yesterday after-  
noon was the first occasion on which  
she had trod the public boards. And  
the cause which drew her back to  
them for this special appearance  
was a cause which must have ap-  
pealed strongly to a woman who has  
made her beautiful home in Worcester-  
shire. It was the disabled soldiers'  
fund of the Worcestershire Regiment—the  
regimental arms done in flowers with the  
famous motto, "Firm."

This is the fourth find of the kind.

The first was upon the borders of  
Neapolitan many years ago, the second  
near Peshawar in 1909, and the third  
at Mirpur Khas, in Sind, a year or so

ago. The fact that these reliquies have  
been found in widely separated  
localities supports the accepted story  
that after the cremation of Buddha  
the bones were distributed among his  
disciples, and carried by them to a  
number of distant places.

## BUDDHA RELICS

London, March 1.—The excavations  
now being carried on by the  
Archaeological Survey in India  
among the miles of ruins in the  
Rawalpindi district which represent  
the ancient Taxila, famous in the  
time of Buddha as the principal  
university town of India, have resulted

in the discovery of a casket contain-  
ing bones with an inscription  
indicating that they are those of  
Gautama himself.

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disciples, and carried by them to a  
number of distant places.

## MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritabilities. These  
make ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the bureau  
so that on the first sign of any irregularity or headache  
a timely dose may be had ready. The  
contents of the box are  
M. all Chocolates and Sweets or pastes free of charge.  
MARTIN'S CHOCOLATE & SWEET & SOUP & COTTON CO.

JUST RECEIVED  
Chase and Baker's 88 Notes Player Pianos  
PLAYER PIANO PERFECTION

The Only Player Piano which  
is Sensitive in Accents.

Fitted with  
PATENT RHOMBOID  
TRACKER

and  
TRANSPOSING BAR.

Double VENEERED CASE.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR Tropical  
Climate.

700 LATEST 88 NOTES  
MUSIC ROLLS to Select.

Save Retail Profit by buying direct  
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### FIRST GREAT SPRING DISPLAY

OF

Gent's. Latest Style Straw Hats. A Range of 25 Styles  
to pick from.

Silk, Lisle and Cotton Socks, Nifty Spring Ties.

25 Grades in Spring and Summer Underwear.

Fine Canvas and Tennis Shoes both for  
Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

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(Opposite Astor House)

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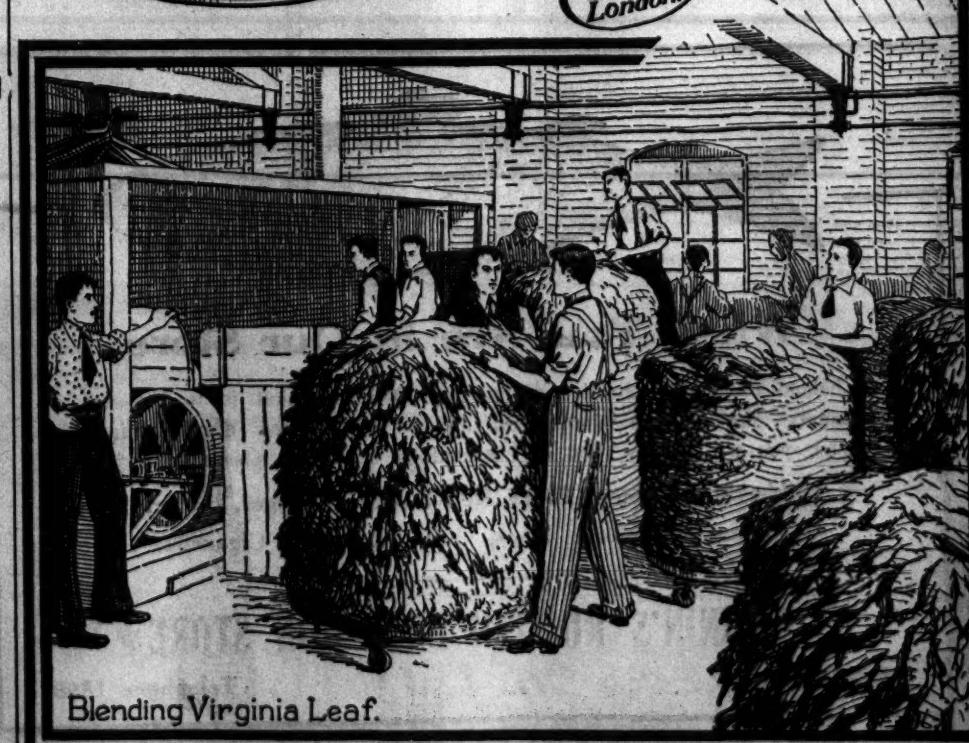
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## "Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the  
consideration of every  
logical smoker

REASON FOUR  
Before subjecting the  
Virginia Leaf to the  
necessary steaming process  
it is skillfully blended  
by experts

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## Electric Cooking



### Points that Count

Anyone who is sceptical about Electric Cooking—its possibilities  
convenience, and economy—has only to make a trial of one or  
two pieces of apparatus to become a pronounced convert.

Cleanliness—There is no smell or noxious fumes; no dust, soot or  
ashes as with coal.

Reliability—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong,  
serviceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

Convenience—No fires to light—no matches. Simply a switch  
to touch.

Safety—Electric Cookers are absolutely

## ONLY THREE CIVILIANS NOW LEFT IN VERDUN

Not a Shop Open; The Deserted  
Dinner; Scenes In The  
Great Fortress

London, March 7.—The following description of life in Verdun has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies, says The Times:

I was previously in Verdun just six weeks ago, and the change in the town is one of those miracles which it has needed the present war to reduce to a commonplace event. Today Verdun is not crowded. Not a shop is open. It can muster three civilians, and all three of them are rightly proud of their courage in staying in the bombarded town.

I have just been walking down the main street. Everywhere there is silence except for the crashing of the big shells and the sound of splinters falling on the roofs. All the goods the shopkeepers had collected as specially calculated to appeal to the soldier in the trenches have disappeared, and now when one walks down the Rue Mazel, one's course is frequently interrupted. There comes a rush of wings in the air, and instinctively one makes for the nearest doorway, ducking as one goes. Then there is a big explosion, and one goes on.

It was in the Rue Mazel that I met one of the three civilians of Verdun. He was contemplating the view from his door with a contented smile and looked at me with supreme contempt when I scuttled for cover at a particularly loud explosion. "You are taking refuge on the wrong side of the road," he remarked mildly. "The left is the side to escape from splinters, since that is the side from which the Boches are firing. Anyhow it is no use ducking, since by the time you have heard the shell the danger is over."

The first objective of visitors to a bombarded town is invariably the Cathedral—since the Germans have made a habit of the destruction of these sacred edifices. In Verdun, however, they cannot see their target and, consequently, so far, beyond an insignificant hole in the roof and the breaking of all its glass, the Cathedral is intact.

### A Forgotten Pet

As we went up the steep lonely streets towards the Cathedral our attention was suddenly attracted by a strange piercing sound that contrasted quaintly with the continuing roar of exploding shells. It was a kitten mewing plaintively in the first storey of a house. It had obviously been forgotten in the haste of evacuation. The owner of the house had closed up the shutters and had never given a thought to the poor beast that was slowly starving to death.

A rescue party was at once formed. M. Georges Scott, the well-known artist, who is mobilized as a Chasseur Alpin, mounted on my shoulders and endeavored to prise open the shutter with a stick. But his efforts were unavailing, and eventually the kitten's life was saved by the firemen of Verdun, who, at our request, broke into the house.

Several large shells had fallen near the Cathedral. One of them had gutted a girl's school and another had landed fair and square on a shop that sold religious ornaments and emblems. For some unexplained reason there was a cure's hat lying pathetically on the top of the debris, and at the back against a wall that had miraculously escaped destruction stood a stucco statue of Joan of Arc which had passed through the storm of fire unscathed.

The pigeons, which were flying in uneasy circles above the Cathedral, seemed to be curiously disturbed by the bombardment. As a general rule, birds seem to regard bombardment as a natural cataclysm, to be suffered since it cannot be prevented. Anyhow, the pigeons of Verdun have not yet grown accustomed to the noise of the German bombardment.

### A Forsaken Banquet

Despite German shells the French

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

THAT GUY NEXT DOOR PLAYS THAT PIANO EVERY NIGHT TILL I'M NEAR DAPPY—AND TONIGHT WHEN WE CONSIDER IT ENTERTAINMENT FOR OUR COMPANY HE QUITS— I KNOW HE WAS A BOOB— HIS BOSS JAYZ THAT HIS HEAD WAS CUT DOWN TO FIT HIS BRAIN HE COULD WEAR A THIMBLE FOR A HAT.

OH THE DOOD MAKES ME SICK—HOW WILL WE ENTERTAIN AUNT NELL NOW—ON THE CHEAP PET—HE'S AFRAID HELL WEAR THE KEYS OUT—I HEARD HE HAD THE FIRST DUFF OF STEAM FULTON USED IN HIS BOAT

AUNT NELL MA SAYS IN A MINNIT SHE'LL HAVE A WELSH RABBIT FOR THE PART

HEY EDDIE CALL A COP HE'S IN AGAIN OH WHERE DID ROBINSON CRUISE GO WITH FRIDAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT

OH THAT BEAUTIFUL PIANO PLAYER HAS STOPPED— IT WAS SO NICE TOO— THIS IS TOO BAD

INDOOR SPORTS TRYING TO ENTERTAIN A RICH AUNT WHEN THE GUY NEXT DOOR WHO WAS FIGURED ON TO PLAY THE PIANO ALL NIGHT SUDDENLY QUITS

gendarmes keep a good watch in Verdun. There is no pilaging and the refugees who in their hurry left their house windows open and doors unlocked can sleep easy as to the contents of their houses, except in so far as an enemy projectile may reduce them to powder. Just near one of the gates there is a house of which the shutters have not been closed and the window is still open. It seems that just before the evacuation the owner of that house had some special occasion to celebrate. Looking through the window one can see a table laid for 16 persons and everything prepared for an excellent meal. There was a beautiful clean tablecloth with napkins folded mitre-shaped for every guest. Decanters of wine, red and white, were standing beside each beside each plate. On the sideboard piles of oranges and apples were waiting for the party that was never to eat them.

We are at the present moment waiting for the Germans to allow us to leave Verdun. In the meantime the cinematographers have been taking everything they can find in Verdun, and their only gripe is that so far no shell has burst near enough to their apparatus to be photographed.

### Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. J. C. Brown, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. K. P. Y. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pait, Mr. H. Wielssen, Mr. J. H. Stephen, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. Blanch, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. H. E. Arnett, Mr. O. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Seino, Mr. R. M. John, Mr. J. Kobogashis.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru:—Mr. A. T. Wigfall, Mr. L. E. L. Ryan, Mr. F. M. Flanagan, Mr. J. Benjamin, Mr. A. M. Forbes.

Per s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. Johnson.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Daldy.

Per s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Lopes, Messrs. Shibus and Drake.

Per s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall and Mr. Malcolm.

Per s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Crush, and Dr. Kidan.

Per C.N.s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilford and Child.

Per E. and A. s.s. Eastern from

Melbourne:—Mr. J. M. Sinclair. From Sydney:—Mrs. Merrington. From Manila:—Mr. and Mrs. Ro-worth, Mesdames Burke and three children, K. B. Allen and two children and A. M. Hargie, and Mr. E. P. Orphanos. From Hongkong:—Messrs. W. Ehhardt and W. Klinchela.

Per C.N. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mr. G. R. Gregy.

Per s.s. Ninghsao from Hankow:—Capt. O. Kimhosdt, and Mr. Levy. From Klukiang, Miss Aunt, and J. Ewell Meyer.

Per a.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Boguszenska, and infant, Mrs. V. Boguszenska, Mr. Y. Baba, Mr. Chas. H. Brown, Miss E. Bulova, Miss L. Bulova, Mr. I. Beck, Mr. R. Cuddy, Miss L. A. Charlton, Miss A. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Helmam, Miss M. Pyle, Miss V. Sivils, Mr. S. A. Serebrianoff. In Transit:—Mr. T. Achiba, Mr. W. H. Abberg, Rev. Father Amatus, Mr. N. C. Brunn, Mr. A. Benson, Mr. W. M. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carman, Mr. J. C. Heckman, Capt. J. Hill, Mr. J. W. Jury, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Long, Mr. J. P. Myers, Mr. H. Ohta, Mr. H. Stalo, Mrs. M. Shannon, Mr. S. F. Teeson, Mother L. De Meester, Sisters S. Wallaeys, P. Scoto, C. Huller, M. Lambrecht, P. Lafaux, A. Russel, and Mr. L. B. Varaphon.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru:—Mr. A. T. Wigfall, Mr. L. E. L. Ryan, Mr. F. M. Flanagan, Mr. J. Benjamin, Mr. A. M. Forbes.

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Per E. and A. s.s. Eastern from

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Shengking for Tientsin, etc.:—Sisters Antoine, Ilka Famille and child, and Mr. Merrington.

Per s.s. Kingting for Tientsin:—Mr. J. H. Faulkner.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Victoria, conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru, will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

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Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Shengking for Tientsin, etc.:—Sisters Antoine, Ilka Famille and child, and Mr. Merrington.

Per s.s. Kingting for Tientsin:—Mr. J. H. Faulkner.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Victoria, conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru, will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

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**St. George's Society**

The eleventh report and statement of accounts of the Royal Society of St. George was read at the annual meeting yesterday evening at the Cathedral School. Sir Havilland de Saumarez took the chair. He said that the report contained a long list of members who are at the front, as well as a roll of honor.

Instead of the yearly ball, a subscription for \$2,000 was asked, and more than this sum had been subscribed. The greater sum was always spent in charity, and every member at the front was helped in every possible way. The scholarships which have been given heretofore, are to be ended, and thus the Society would find itself in more funds. They had looked over the rules thoroughly, and found that the step they were taking would be justified. The report was then put to the vote, and carried.

Mr. G. A. Johnson then proposed that Sir Havilland de Saumarez be elected President for the ensuing year, and Capt. Lake seconded. The vote was passed unanimously. Another resolution, that Dr. Ivy be elected Vice-president, was proposed by Mr. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Allen, and this was also passed. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. R. Wingrove who has retired from the post of Vice-president, and who had done such valuable service for the society. Another resolution provided for the election of a committee of twelve for the ensuing year. The following were elected: Mr. W. F. Barff, Mr. E. F. Bateman, Mr. A. C. Clear, Mr. P. Crichton, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. E. F. Goodale, Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr. James Kerfoot, Mr. A. P. Nazer, Mr. E. C. Richards, Mr. R. N. Truman, and Mr. G. R. Wingrove.

After this resolution had been passed, the chairman spoke about the way in which St. George's Day is to be celebrated this year. In England, and the Dominions, there is to be a Flag Day, but the selling of flags in Shanghai is undesirable, because the streets are so largely occupied by Chinese. The best thing to do was to raise a fund in another way, and devote it to some patriotic cause. The committee proposed that a fund be organised, called the St. George's War Fund, and the money derived from it would be invested in war loans and used for the assistance of those members whose families are in need, in case they are injured in the war.

It was decided to appeal to all Englishmen in Shanghai for funds. St. George's Day falls on Easter day, and that is no time for celebration. So Dean Walker has thought it best to hold the occasion on Monday, May 1. There will be a service at 6 p.m. at the Cathedral where the choir will attend, and every member should be present.

The Rev. C. J. F. Symons then proposed, and Dr. Ivy seconded, that those members who were on active service, were to be counted as honorary members, because under the rules of the society, if the subscription is not paid within one year the membership ceases. This was carried, and, further that the secretary should let those at the front know. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. W. Starling for his good work. Unfortunately he is retiring, owing to pressure of private work.

The meeting was terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

**THE WRONG HOUSE**

You would never know from looking at the front of it that the American Jail on Whampoo Road was any such institution. Misled by its benign exterior, a battered individual pressed a grimy thumb against the jail doorknob Sunday. Mr. J. Kavanaugh, jail keeper, came to the door.

"Sir," said the battered one, "could you help a poor fellow who has no roof above his head?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Kavanaugh.

He took his startled guest up stairs and put him in one of the very best cells. After that, he went into the office and made out a charge of vagrancy against him. The man gave his name as Edward Quick, alias "Gunboat Smith."

Mr. Kavanaugh says that he knows Quick of old and that he is the man passed on to Shanghai by the foreigners of Yokohama because he was concerned with another in accosting the Baroness Kato in a Japanese railway train and asking her for money.

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**California Swimmer  
Who Beat Hawaiian  
And Broke Record**

**JUDY LANGER**

Ludy Langer, the captain of the University of California swimming team broke the American record, established by himself, and beat the great Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku in the 880 yard swimming race at Honolulu at the annual mid-Pacific carnival. He made the distance in 12 minutes 1 1/5 seconds. Kahanamoku was second and Marion Perry, of Honolulu, third.

**U.S. Cotton Exporters In  
Petition to Congress Ask  
Retention of Philippines**

Washington, March 30.—Fearing the loss of a good market should the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment pass congress and be signed by the president, the cotton goods exporters of the United States have presented a petition to congress pleading in behalf of the retention of the Philippines.

The imports of cotton and cotton goods in the Philippines amounted in value to about Pesos 24,000,000 last year, of which considerably more than half came from the United States.

**SENATE SHELVES SUFFRAGE**

Prohibition Also Put Aside For Session By Judiciary Committee

Washington, March 28.—The senate judiciary committee has decided not to bring up the woman suffrage or the prohibition bills during the present session of congress, other more important matters being entitled to the right of way in legislative action.

**TRANSPORT PROBLEMS  
WORRY AT SALONICA****An Almost Roadless Country  
Rapidly Being Transformed**

Salonica, March 1.—Supply—a term which covers the provision of food, fuel, and forage for the British Army and its transport from the base to the front—is a problem that is more difficult in the Balkans than in France.

For one thing, this army is so much farther away from home. On the Western front any special article required can be ordered from England by telegraph or even by telephone direct to the War Office, and three days later it arrives. Here at Salonica the same process takes three months. For though the direct voyage out in a transport is not a matter of more than three weeks, the line of communications from England to the Balkans is lengthened by the fact that it has to pass through Egypt.

But what complicates even more the work of the supply branch of the British Army in the Balkans is the difficulty of transport. For practical purposes this part of the world is almost roadless.

When our first supply ships steamed up the Gulf last October there was only one jetty at which their cargoes could be discharged, and but one berth available for them alongside the quays. There was not enough water at the jetty for transports to berth here, so that supplies could only be landed in lighters.

The immediate background of the landing jetty was a tract of waste ground used by the Greeks as a sort of remount depot for pack ponies. It was a broad slough of mingled mud and manure. Beyond that lay the rough-paved streets of the town, ending in the two indifferent main roads that go out into the country, neither of them in a condition to stand the traffic of heavy motor-lorries.

The improvement of this state of things was the first task before any sort of supply-base could be established. The result has been that the Aegean remount lines, cleaned up and floored with tons of stone and gravel, have become our Base Supply Depot piled high with tons of food-stuffs; roads now run in places where the first motor-lorries that ventured sank over the axles and had to be towed out with ropes; a long new jetty has been built; a Diecaville light railway is being laid, starting from the shore and ending in an aerial cable railway among the hills ten miles away to the north; previously existing highways have been improved in every way, their worst stretches remodeled, and their wooden bridges underpinned, while at least 100 miles of new roads have been built, so that Greek farmers whose property last harvest-time was five miles from the nearest track negotiable by wheels, already find an excellent motor road passing by their very gates. These, together with the sinking of artesian wells, the draining of marshy soil, and the doubling of the railway tracks, are some of the works that have been undertaken.

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**Obituary****Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff****Reuter's Service**

London, April 8.—The death is announced of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff.

**Sir Stafford Howard****Reuter's Service**

London, April 9.—The death is announced of Sir Stafford Howard, late Commissioner of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

**Mrs. Aylmer-Coates****Tokio, April 2—Mrs. Clara Maria**

Aylmer-Coates, wife of Mr. Richard Aylmer-Coates, died at her home at 572, Zoshigaya, Tokio, at 11:30 o'clock Friday night. The death of Mrs. Aylmer Coates came after an illness of six years. A heart attack, which came Thursday night and from which she never rallied, was the immediate cause of her death.

Mrs. Aylmer-Coates was 26 years old. She was the second daughter of Dr. John Nicholson Seymour of Tokio and she was married to Mr. Aylmer-Coates in Hongkong in 1907.

The ninth anniversary of their wedding took place last Wednesday. Six years ago, following an opera-

tion at St. Luke's Hospital, her life was despaired of. She rallied, however, and was removed to her home, but since then has been confined to her room.

Besides her husband Mrs. Aylmer-Coates is survived by three children, the eldest a boy 8 years old.

**Mr. S. K. Chen's Mother****Mr. Chen When-sz**

, the mother of

Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, who died on Wednesday last in her 72nd year, was given a solemn

and dignified funeral on Sunday morning.

The procession started from the home of the deceased, and was preceded by mounted Indian Police.

The hearse was covered with wreaths, of which seventy had been sent by friends.

General Yang Shan-teh's military band played funeral music.

When Chinese territory was reached, the escort

was relieved by mounted Chinese

police, who accompanied the pro-

cession to the Cemetery near Kiang-

wan, where the funeral services were held.

A large number of friends accom-

panied the body to its burial place.

The Chinese authorities, Magistrates of the Mixed Court and members of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs attended.

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Lux makes an excellent shampoo for the hair inasmuch as it leaves the scalp beautifully clean and the hair soft and silky.

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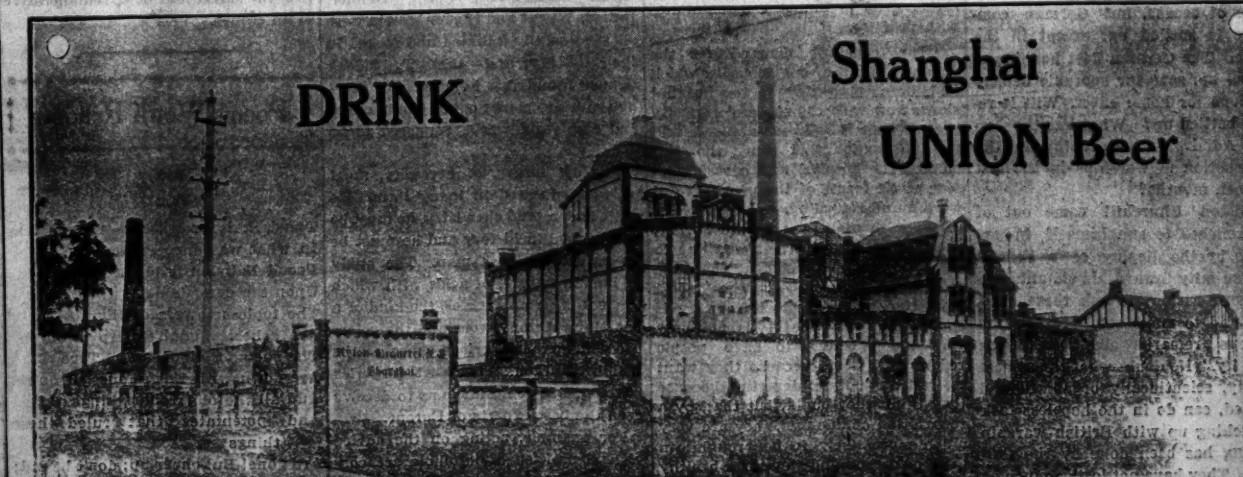
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**WEATHER**

Fine weather in center and southern  
districts. Bad and foggy weather  
in the north.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 11, 1916

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE****The British Fleet**

(New York Times)

**S**HADOWY ships of the German fleet are often seen by enthusiastic German correspondents coming out of Kiel Harbor or cruising in the Baltic or the North Sea. They are looking for the British, who avoid a fight. Joy fills the heart of the home folks. Where is the Mistress of the Seas now? Fine individual romantic exploits like those of the Moewe are celebrated almost as if they were a Trafalgar. The Germans have paid high for a navy. They have an admirable navy, excellently manned and officered. The only trouble with it is that the British are too strong for it. The undersea campaign has made only a scratch on the British merchant marine. The statement of Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons Tuesday, shows that, in spite of the loss of nine capital ships and eight cruisers, the British Navy is now about twice as strong as it was at the beginning of the war.

Its strength has increased by a million tons. In all fighting units, except armored cruisers, a class which has in the last ten years been replaced in new construction by battle cruisers, this doubling has occurred. In spite of the loss of armored cruisers and the fact that successors to them have not been built, the British superiority in that class, Mr. Balfour says, is "enormous and uncontested." The air service has been decimated. Ships have been constructed more rapidly than at any other time in British naval history. Foreign warships, building in British yards, have been bought.

"In dreadnaughts, battleships, dreadnaught cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats and guns," there has been "a great augmentation." According to unofficial information, fourteen new super-dreadnaughts have been added to the fleet. The increase in this class, and in battle cruisers, swift as a destroyer, gun-powerful as a dreadnaught, is notable.

Without the British fleet France would have lost her colonies and her cause. Italy could not have entered the war. The Mediterranean would be a German and Austrian lake. The inestimable, the primary, value of the fleet to the Allies is too often forgotten. It has practically swept German war and mercantile vessels from the seas. A raider or two may be lurking somewhere in the vast expanse of oceans, but German commerce is bottled up, except in the Baltic. The German fleet has stayed bottled up, save for sporadic demonstrations for home effect. Will it remain bottled up? What has the German Admiralty been doing in the construction of warships in the last nineteen months?

Winston Churchill came out of the trenches to sun himself in applause by the display of a skillful magnanimity toward his old antagonist, Lord Fisher, to ask these questions and to make some rather ungracious remarks about "strategic passivity." No doubt what the utmost activity, scientifically organized and directed, can do in the hopeless task of catching up with British warship building has been done by the Germans. They have not lost so much as the British, but, so far as is known,

they cannot construct at anything like the same rate. Three to one, or two to one, or whatever the present proportion between the two fleets, the British pre-eminence exists, has probably been greatly increased. The German reluctance or unwillingness to venture upon a decision shows that.

If the Germans are ultimately beaten on land, or the land game remains a draw, Great Britain will still hold the seas. If they win on land, Great Britain holds the seas. German commerce has no outlet, German ports are blockaded, on all the salt water of the world there is no German ship unless she is at refuge in some neutral port or is a ship of war hiding from the British fleet. In vain does the German irresistible artillery smash every defense. In vain are German soldiers slaughtered in pursuit of the grandiose, the megalomaniac, German dream. Silent, waiting, the floating steel bulwarks of the British fleet wall the world against Germany. She may win splendid, costly triumphs, wearing herself down with the winning.

The real enemy, the fatal adversary, remains. Germany is cut off from the oceans. She is walled up. The sea-borne commerce that she built up with such marvelous energy, enterprise, and comprehensive design, which she flung away so rashly, is over and done. To Scandinavia and Holland, to such petty limits has that world-wide interchange of products shrunk. To the east is Russia, made unconquerable by her vastness and resources. France will fight to the last extremity. Whatever France or Italy or Russia may do or not do, there is the British fleet. Germany is strangled unless she can defeat it. Great Britain will not make peace so long as that superiority of sea power, whose cardinal importance Admiral Mahan taught Germany, is British. It was Nelson that broke the Napoleonic fabric of super-empire. Until Germany shatters British sea power her strivings for victory will be impotent.

**War As Education**

To view the war as a means of educating literary taste is perhaps to take the conflict from a new angle. Yet it seems that the idle hours on hospital-cots, are performing this service. Some facts regarding the reading of the English wounded are furnished by the Manchester Guardian, its source being the distinguished novelist, Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has been serving as a librarian at a large military hospital in London. Her hospital contained 550 beds, "so that the ground from which her experience has been drawn is quite wide enough to be generally indicative of the tastes—the potential tastes—of a large part of the Army"; so judge the Guardian's editorial writer, who adds these facts and reflections:

"The books asked for reveal what is the best kind of raw material that any expert in an artistic medium has the right to demand from the inexpert—that is, a healthy curiosity which widens the more it is indulged. With the men under Miss Harraden's notice it seems to have begun with the works of Nat Gould—easily the most popular author—and to have been capable in many instances of very significant extensions. The man who asked for Browning's poems would almost certainly know something of them already; but Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' which was so popular that several copies had to be bought, seems to have provided a genuine example of men discovering by their own, unprompted, curiosity that a novel of more solid reputation than most of those in general use in the hospital was not necessarily a novel devoid of popular interest. Sometimes the literary curiosity of the men has had an unexpected starting-place. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' was decidedly in favor, and the explanation, it turned out, lay in the fact that many of the men had seen the story at the cinema theater and so had been tempted to the book itself. And the curiosity which leads men to ask for a text-book on modern explosives, or on radiography, is an example of an interest in theory being aroused by a rather grim preliminary acquaintance with practice."

"The constant demand for the volumes of the encyclopedia which had been presented to the hospital shows how wide the readers' curiosity become once it had been aroused; and the information that men who had entered the hospital with a respectful fear of all forms of the printed word were found returning, as out-patients, in order to make use of the library, shows that their interest was due to something more permanent than the tedium of a sick-bed. The moral from this wisely conducted library is the obvious one that it is not only very much better to have people reading Nat Gould because they want to, rather than stouter stuff because they think they ought, but that, by a recognition of this fact, they are very much more likely to be brought, in their own time and way, to a healthy interest in the more lasting forms of literature."

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**ANTIQUES TO ORDER**

By Frederic J. Haskin

**WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—A** short time ago a professor in New York imported an ancient shrine, which he had purchased from some Italian dealers in antiquities for \$200,000. The "antiquity" which was supposed to have given the bit of marble its great value, did not survive the custom house inspection. Its stains of age were proved to have been produced with the aid of coffee, and it went through simply as a "manufacture of marble".

This and several other recent instances show that the great business of supplying the connoisseur—and especially the American connoisseur—with objects of ancient art, is still active, although the war has certainly blighted it. There are not enough Americans in Europe now, and it is the American's ignorance of such matters, and his desire to conceal it, that make fat living for the art forger.

So the trade in Egyptian statuettes and scarabs is somewhat demoralized, and the antique factories in Bohemia and Austria, which formerly turned out their products by the thousand, are experiencing serious difficulties. The antique industry, however, is only lying dormant. The art forger is simply waiting, knowing full well that the end of the war will bring an even greater demand for curios. There will be a tremendous call for war crosses, medals of honor and ancient relics supposed to be hurried out of Belgium upon the invasion of the Germans. The garrets and cellars of Europe will continue to supply innumerable articles to the art collector, who is ignorant of the results which may be accomplished by a few acids and boracic juice.

It is a simple matter for the expert to add a few thousand years to the age of an article. The wooden statue which you buy in the firm belief that it adorned the palace of Ramesses II, was probably made a couple of months ago in the household of a modern Egyptian and sent to a dealer in Paris. Here it was painted and placed in the shop for a short interval; then the paint was removed by the use of caustic potash, leaving just a few traces of color in the veins of the wood. With a few dashes of gold in the hollow places, the effect is such that you are convinced it is centuries old.

Sometimes a piece of wooden furniture, just turned out by a nearby factory, is beaten with a thong and then buried in the ground over which acid is poured daily. When dug up it is indeed a sorry looking object, which the dealer gives a clumsy coat of repairs. The art collector, on perceiving it, immediately thinks, "My, what a splendid piece of antique furniture ruined by modern repairs." Ten to one, he buys it from the dealer to whom he carefully points out the advisability of leaving the next relic in the condition in which it is found.

Many other artifices are used to give the suggestion of age. Brass is oxidized by washing it in salt and ammonia and also by hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. With a little application lampblack or turpentine it looks aged enough to please the most exacting collector. In the case of metal objects the forger applies a coat of black varnish and then polishes vigorously until the black part is visible only in the hollows. Gold and silver assume an ancient appearance by the use of bisulphide of carbon, and garlic will impart just the right amount of patina to tin.

The credibility of the art collector is inexhaustible. Aware that there are only a few Rembrandts, held as priceless by the owners, he will allow the art dealer to persuade him that one has been permitted to escape and is now hidden in an old house in Paris, which he can secure for the small sum of forty thousand. So easy has this particular game become that the art forger has even presumed to trade upon the names of living artists. One writer states that Corot, Henner, Inness, Wyant and Homer Martin were all successfully imitated and forged in their lifetime, and that T. Sidney Copper found two hundred and fifty-five spurious copies out of two hundred and eighty-six works supposed to be his.

The art forger, of necessity, must be well educated in many lines. He must understand chemistry, he must be well versed in history and he must be an astute business man. The study of human nature, of acids with which to treat different articles, the kind of a hat Mark Antony wore and the colors used in various periods must all be within his ken. Some art forgers have been so remarkable as to deserve even the best experts of Europe.

For example, acting on the advice of a committee of infallible art connoisseurs, the Louvre purchased for forty thousand dollars what was

alleged to be the crown of the Scythian king Saitaphernes, presented to him by the Greeks of Olbia in 200 B. C. Of exquisite workmanship and intricate design, the Louvre was just congratulating itself upon its good fortune in obtaining this treasure when a French jeweler came forward with the startling revelation that he had seen the crown made by a Russian named Rouchomowski. After much heated discussion among the art authorities, a French editor went after Rouchomowski and brought him to Paris.

There he was locked up and told to duplicate the crown, which he did with such apparent ease that there was no longer any room for doubt. Giovanni Bastianini, a sculptor of the nineteenth century, turned out cunning forgeries that deceived the leading art institutions of Europe. His bust of Savonarola, created such a stir that a Russian princess was only prevented from building a temple for it by the timely appearance of an Italian who proved it to be a fake. It is now on exhibition as a forgery in the British Museum.

For many years Michael Kauffman, a clever German mason, was responsible for a large amount of early Roman pottery which mysteriously made its appearance throughout Europe. Encouraged by the storm of comment which greeted the unearthing of a Roman oven of his own invention, he proceeded to discover one hundred and seventeen of them, all of which were enthusiastically bought by the art museums. He was not detected in his secret manufacture of Roman art until he ventured to dig up an Emperor Antoninus in Hessian boots and wearing a wig of the period of Louis XIV, which even the most credulous art connoisseurs refused to accept. So ingenious were some of Kauffman's designs, however, that even now the question of their authenticity often comes up.

The duplication of old masters now is becoming very difficult since the x-ray and the microphotograph have been brought into play. The x-ray discloses the whole structure of the picture, just where the artist corrected his own work and the presence of another's repairs. By the use of the microphotograph, perfected by Professor A. P. Laurie of Edinburgh, the brushwork of the artist may be studied and compared. An artist's brushwork is something distinctly individual and imitable. Therefore, if you have any doubt concerning the validity of a picture attributed to a renowned artist, take a microphotograph of some important part such that you are convinced it is centuries old.

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Many other artifices are used to give the suggestion of age. Brass is oxidized by washing it in salt and ammonia and also by hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. With a little application lampblack or turpentine it looks aged enough to please the most exacting collector. In the case of metal objects the forger applies a coat of black varnish and then polishes vigorously until the black part is visible only in the hollows. Gold and silver assume an ancient appearance by the use of bisulphide of carbon, and garlic will impart just the right amount of patina to tin.

The credibility of the art collector is inexhaustible. Aware that there are only a few Rembrandts, held as priceless by the owners, he will allow the art dealer to persuade him that one has been permitted to escape and is now hidden in an old house in Paris, which he can secure for the small sum of forty thousand. So easy has this particular game become that the art forger has even presumed to trade upon the names of living artists. One writer states that Corot, Henner, Inness, Wyant and Homer Martin were all successfully imitated and forged in their lifetime, and that T. Sidney Copper found two hundred and fifty-five spurious copies out of two hundred and eighty-six works supposed to be his.

The art forger, of necessity, must be well educated in many lines. He must understand chemistry, he must be well versed in history and he must be an astute business man. The study of human nature, of acids with which to treat different articles, the kind of a hat Mark Antony wore and the colors used in various periods must all be within his ken. Some art forgers have been so remarkable as to deserve even the best experts of Europe.

For example, acting on the advice of a committee of infallible art connoisseurs, the Louvre purchased for forty thousand dollars what was

**War Lessons By Napoleon**

I do not admit the truth of the proverb: "To know how to command you should know how to obey."

At the front I generally travelled in a carriage with a good fur coat, because a commander in chief ought to do his work at night. If he tires himself unnecessarily during the day he is liable to be overcome with weariness at night. At Vittoria we were beaten because Joseph (his brother) slept too much.

Political factions are compounded of dupes and rogues.

There are fixed principles in war. The very smallest mistakes cannot be committed with impunity; they are the drop of water which makes the full glass overflow.

It is important not to scatter the troops.

(After the defeat of Leipzig, due to this fault, in 1813.)

The Emperor said that the word "impossible" should be erased from the dictionary; as soon as anything was "practically impossible" it was done.

I see contradictions that I cannot reconcile; on the one hand enormous and useless expenditure; on the other unparalleled meanness and littleness.

(Of the habits and methods of the British Government.)

It is the soldier who finds States; it is the soldier who preserves them without an army, without force, without discipline, political independence and civil liberty cannot exist.

You commit a very great mistake when you allow yourself to be attacked (instead of attacking the enemy.)

When a whole nation is armed and eager to defend its freedom it is invincible.

The English and Russians are very good soldiers.

The Bourbons have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.

It is by turning the enemy's position and moving on his flank that battles are won.

(Order to Captain Dumoulin, on his personal staff): Proceed to Chartres; inform me of the number of troops and bring me news of everything that it is important for me to know in the interests of the service. See the generals commanding divisions, the prefects, mayors, and police officers. Only by talking to them can you complete your observations and ascertain what people think.

My staff, my colonels, and my officers have not had their clothes for two months, or in some cases for four months. I myself have never been able to take off my boots for four months. We are in the midst of snow and mud, without wine or brandy, or bread, with nothing to eat except potatoes and meat and with no comforts of any kind.

In God's name, send news of what happens.

Never attack an enemy unless there are more chances in your favor of winning than of being beaten.

Go and do not forget that the world was made in six days.

(Napoleon's favorite phrase when ordering a trusted officer to carry out some important enterprise with great energy and speed.)

Military art is an art with definite principles which may not be violated with impunity.

Always make your enemy believe that your forces are immense.

All that I am and all that I have done I owe to the habit of work which was implanted in me from childhood.

While there may be a falling off in old masters, the war in Europe will serve to create a new line of art forgeries. The world will inevitably be flooded with more or less valuable pieces of things recovered from battle fields and submarine disasters. Relics of the lost race of Armenians will doubtless be manufactured by the hundred in Belgium and buttons off the coats of European generals will command a fat price. The art forger will always be able to escape unpunished as long as there are art collectors who refrain from exposing the swindle and thereby their own stupidity. Art forging is a popular business because it is the safest and most remunerative of all crimes.

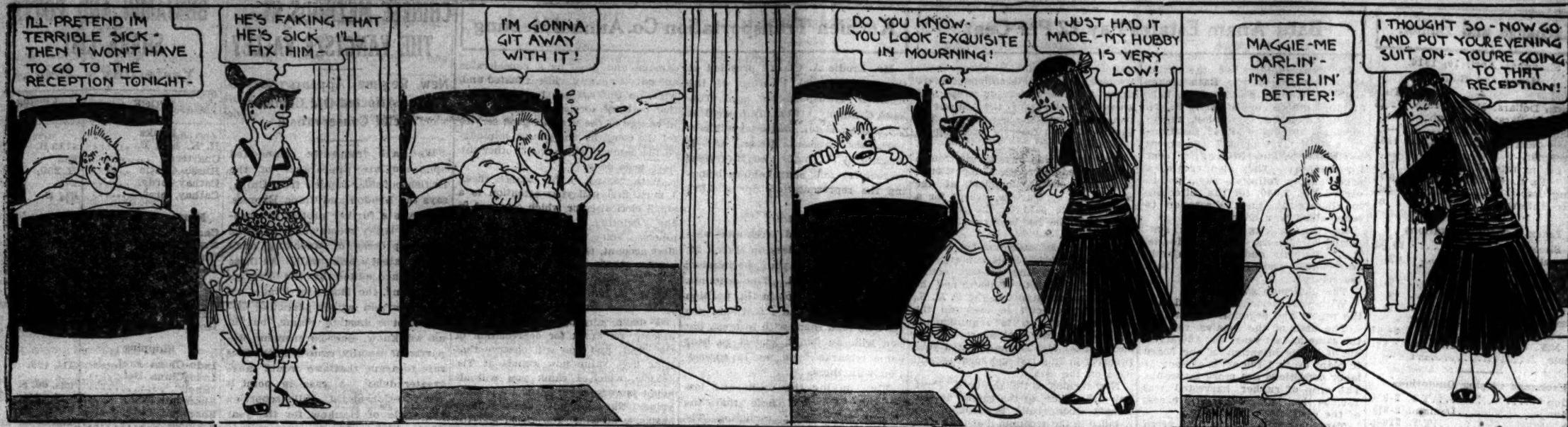
The art of war is of all the most difficult. That is why military glory is generally reputed to be greatest that man can attain. That is also why wise Governments reward military service in preference to and above all others. A good general must have intelligence and, what is much rarer, character.

**Travelettes****The Chincha Islands**

&lt;p

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



## SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

Cape Town, February 24.—A South African trooper serving in British East Africa sends the following interesting letter describing the scenes in the bush:

"Hardly a morning passes but we have the unique sight of droves of big game careering between the different squadrons. They comprise chiefly wildebeest, eland, hartebeest, gemsbok, roobok, graysbok, and springbok. Also there abound all sorts of wild beasts—lions, leopards, wolves, hyenas, wild pig, giraffes, and ostriches. A member of a

squadron bagged the other day a fine leopard, six feet long from nose to the tip of the tail. The same man sighted a lion and lioness, and wounded the latter, but could not follow it owing to the impenetrable bush. The other afternoon a fellow came running into camp with just a pair of boots on, swearing that he had seen a lion while bathing. It was a bit uncanny to hear the strange noises of the night—laughing hyenas, grunting pigs, and howling jackals."

The writer adds that the health of the brigade is extraordinarily good, and so far there has not been a single fever case.

## The Multiplex Hammond

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*Love, Home and Table Topics*  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Napoleon Would Be Power in War Today □ By Garrett P. Serviss



ONE of the most singular popular illusions that the great war has produced is the widespread idea that modern warfare is essentially a new game, and that the old masters like Napoleon would find their genius tied hand and foot by the new methods, condition and machinery.

Over and over you hear the opinion expressed that Napoleon would be as completely baffled by the present deadlock of armies as are the men actually in command. Millions of men were not in the field in his time, we are told; battles were not fought along lines hundreds of miles in length, armies did not dig themselves in and fight invisibly, aeroplanes had not been invented to survey the enemy's dispositions and reveal his plans from moving watch towers in the sky.

There were no co-ordinated lines of railroad or swift automotors to facilitate the movement and concentration of troops; there were no machine-guns to mow down charging columns; there was no gigantic artillery seconded by explosives of tremendous power to reduce the strongest fortifications to dust and blow whole companies or regiments to pieces by a single shot.

All this is perfectly true, but it does not in the slightest degree alter the fundamental principles of the art of war or eliminate the part that genius of the Napoleonic kind can play in it.

Modern inventions have produced the same evolution in warfare that they have in trade and industry, and no more. They have uplifted the whole level of human endeavor, but they have not eliminated the natural inequalities. The continent has risen, but the mountains have gone up with it. The entire civilized world shares the advance, and the mind surveys its eternal problems from the same relative elevation that it had before.

Have the gigantic augmentations of capital and the illimitable extensions of trade, commerce, industry and intercommunication paralyzed the powers of superior men or reduced them to a lower relative place? Everybody knows that such has not been the effect.

The "captains of industry" have kept their place at the head, and have grown greater with the increasing greatness of the means at their command. There is not the least indication that genius is being overtopped. It still rides triumphant on the summit of the wave. It cannot be submerged by the product of its own creation.

If Napoleon were in Europe today his glance would comprehend the military situation and penetrate the heart of its problems just as masterfully as it did more than a hundred years ago. He would be Napoleon

still. His relative value would remain unchanged.

Just as he saw what to do, and did it quicker and better than the other generals of his own time, so he would show his superiority now. There cannot be any doubt about this, for it is of the very nature of genius to soar above the level of its time. That is what genius is for; that is what constitutes genius.

Newton today would be at the head of all the astronomers. Archimedes today would lead all the physicists. I mean Newton and Archimedes with the same minds that they had when they were on the earth before.

The quality of mind does not alter; only its acquirements advance. Reappearing today, such men would stand, as we all do, on the accumulation of the human achievement of the past. I find my little girl in school dealing merrily and familiarly with algebraic problems that would have baffled many college graduates a generation ago, and using methods that Newton himself had not learned.

It is not because she has a great liking for mathematics—she thinks that subject is "horrid"—but she can handle it because she is riding on the crest of the world's advance.

Great geniuses appear sporadically, both in time and in place. There has not been a supreme military genius since Napoleon, although there have been many wars. There was none of his caliber between his day and Caesar's, a gap of 1,869 years between their births. We are in the habit of saying that it would be well for the world if no new Napoleon should ever be born, but perhaps we are wrong about that.

Caesar gave the world a great push in advance, though at a terrible price in blood and suffering; Napoleon shook the grasp of absolutism from the throat of Europe, and it has never been thoroughly re-established, although, in the pure enjoyment of his power, he set up a temporary tyranny of his own.

This peculiarity of Napoleon throws light on the nature of genius. It is an irresponsible and irresistible force.

The physical basis of genius seems to be a brain with windows, through which the mind sees things face to face, and not as through "a glass darkly," the way most of us take our intellectual views. Genius works without effort and disdains control. A Napoleon appearing on either side now would put an end to the war. Would that be the best way to end it?



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the most popular for Paint

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from Wilkinson, Heywood &amp; Clark, Ltd.

Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers  
(Since 1747)

Branch House,  
2a, Kiukiang Road,  
Shanghai.

## LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains

48 extra large cans (22oz.).



## TRY THIS:

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidious fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

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Optician

Refracting  
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Sun Glasses  
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Various Shades

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For Kitchen Ranges ·

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**GAS COKE IS NOT  
ONLY A SMOKELESS  
FUEL IT IS THE  
CHEAPEST SOLID FUEL**

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 10, 1918.	
<b>Money and Bullion</b>	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.55	Tls.
Gold Bars: 978 taels	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper: Cash	1902
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9% Tls.	7.08
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. \$	9.73
Peking Bar	362
Native Interest	.07

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29.15d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
5 m.s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.m.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.57
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 477
Consols	—

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9%
London	Demand 2-9%
India	T.T. 210%
Paris	T.T. 339
Paris	Demand 399%
New York	T.T. 67
New York	Demand 67%
Hongkong	T.T. 72%
Japan	T.T. 74%
Batavia	T.T. 158

## Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2-10%
London	4 m.s. Dcts. 2-11%
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2-11%
London	6 m.s. Dcts. 2-11%
Paris	4 m.s. 418%
New York	4 m.s. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-  
CHANGE FOR APRIL

£1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-France	4.41
1-Marks	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.48
" 1-Rupes	2.34
" 1-Roubles	2.29
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.5875
Chinese Dollars	72.55
On Peking, Demand	105%
On Tientsin, Demand	106%
On Newchwang, Demand	79%
On Hankow, Demand	103%
On Chinkiang, Demand	116%
On Nanchang, Demand	73%
On Foochow, Demand	95%
On Amoy, Demand	71%
On Swatow, Demand	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels	—

April 10, 1918.

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, April 10, 1918.	
<b>TODAY'S QUOTATIONS</b>	
Official	Shanghai Dock Tls. 82.00 cash
	Shanghai Dock Tls. 83.00 April
	Seychelle Cotton Tls. 39.00
	Shanghai Klebangas Tls. 1.50
Direct Business Reported	Consolidated Tls. 4.80

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

Shanghai, April 10, 1918.	
<b>BUSINESS DONE</b>	
Official	Repairs Tls. 1.60 cash
	Seawangs Tls. 24.50 April
	Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash
	Langkats Tls. 35.00 cash
	Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.45 cash
Direct	Sungli Duri Tls. 15.35 cash
	Consolidated Tls. 4.90 April
	Shanghai Municipal 5 1/2% Debts
	Tls. 96.00 cash

## SHANGHAI GAS CO.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited, have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1915 of Tls. 2.00 per share, being at the rate of four per cent on the paid up capital; and that Tls. 140,369.55 be written off for depreciation of plant, buildings and stocks of fittings; and Tls. 20,169.30 carried forward to next account.

## TOBACCO SALES

The general agent here of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Dell Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 225 bales tobacco at Guilders 1.68."

"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 10 years.  
182 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 64 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## Batu Anam Estates Pay 12 Per Cent

The shareholders at the third annual meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., yesterday, representing a holding of 58,142, sanctioned a final dividend of 7 candareens per share, making twelve per cent for the year. They also created a precedent by voting a sum, not to exceed Tls. 2,000, for the directors to allocate at their discretion to some allied war charity.

Mr. G. Grayrigge presided, supported by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman and S. S. Benjamin (directors) and Mr. S. A. Seth (secretary).

The chairman said: "With your permission, I will take the report and accounts as read.

The area of the estates remains the same as last year, viz: 866 acres, but it is the intention of the board to plant up to 1,100 acres as soon as labor conditions are more favorable.

Now turning to the accounts. First, you will notice all the capital is now issued. Such full particulars are detailed in the accounts that I need not detain you with lengthy explanations.

Tapping statistics have been given in the report and show a satisfactory improvement over last year. The current year's rubber harvest is estimated at 200,000 lbs. The F. O. B. cost of production was Tls. 3.76d. showing a slight reduction over the preceding year. With better labor conditions we may look for a considerable reduction in this cost.

The "all in cost" amounted to Tls. 5.97d. compared with 6.56d. for 1914. The exchange rate for converting Singapore dollars into sterling has been taken at 2s. 4d. The average gross price realized for the sale of 147,407 lbs. was 2s. 2d. 1d. against 1s. 10.1d. in the preceding year.

The directors recommend this balance should be dealt with as follows:

To the payment of a final dividend of 7 candareens per share, making 12 per cent for the year 28,000.00.

Write off buildings and furniture.

Write off factory plant and machinery.

Write off wells and water supply.

Bonus to administrative staff (as per agreements) 1,105.85.

Leaving to be carried forward.

... 704.03.

You will note that we are writing down the book value of your buildings, plant, machinery, etc., to nominal figures, but, for reference purposes, the original cost is shown and will continue to be shown. The bonus to the manager and general managers, I feel sure, will consider well earned. I wish to record the board's appreciation of the work of the estate staff. Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the agents, as also that of the visiting agent, Mr. Pears and our general managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

Mr. S. S. Benjamin retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election for the ensuing year. Gentlemen, if you wish to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer same.

No questions were asked and the report and accounts were adopted; a final dividend of seven candareens per share (making 12 per cent for the year) was declared; Mr. S. S. Benjamin was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

The proposal of Mr. F. J. Burnett seconded by Capt. J. P. Lowe, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the directors be authorised to contribute, at their discretion, a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000 for the benefit of some war fund."

In putting this resolution to the meeting, the chairman said:—"You have heard the resolution that the Board be empowered to subscribe sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000, from the current year's profits, to any war fund, at the board's discretion. I may say this resolution is heartily welcomed by the Board; they trust the same may meet with your unanimous approval."

We are a British company, we harvest our products in British territory and ship same from British ports. Our trade could not be carried on without the protection afforded by the British navy and for these benefits during this time of war we should only be too glad to show our appreciation in the practical form as expressed in this resolution.

The Chairman then said:—"That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted tonight and I may add that, so long as profits permit, it is the intention of your board to pay interim dividends and, from present indications, it would appear that, at any rate for 1916, they will be on an increasing scale."

Chairman: Mr. Teng Shao-yi  
Head Office: Shanghai

Branches all over China.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

—

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards ..... 9.0 12. 32.6

Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards ..... 20.9 12.3 31.3

Dyed and Colored Cottons in millions of yards ..... 10.7 7.5 19.5

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 3 1/4 lbs.—A small sale of 2 Fish at Tls. 3.67d. comprises the business under this heading. Auction values down.

9-12 lbs.—In 10 lbs. a couple sales of Red Cloth at Tls. 4.20 and Red Horse at Tls. 4.10 are made public also a parcel of Japanese 12-13 lbs. heavy Shirtings, Nine Dragon at Tls. 3.75, all for Ningpo. Both light and heavy weights irregular with prices on a lower level at Auction.

12-lbs-36 inch.—No sales have come to our notice.

The private market for greys is lifeless, dealers' offers at a reduction of 1/2 cent from last prices finding no buyers amongst merchants.

T-Cloth and Jeans.—Auction prices receded a few candareens.

White Shirtings.—Hankow has

## Kochien Transportation Co. Annual Meeting

Mr. Brodie A. Clarke presided at the third annual meeting of the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Company (1913), Ltd., held at the Palace Hotel, yesterday. There were also present

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital ..... \$1,300,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,300,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gaschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foo Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iollo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachil Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulai-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

### Banque de l'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondicherry Peking Toulouane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,

Manager.

### Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Sociale Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYON and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. 15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

Gold ..... 32,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gaschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foo Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iollo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachil Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulai-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 5,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Millis, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hong Kong) Tsingtau

Chendu Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Dainy (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Sars Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Taels current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Daily current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

### International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$1,250,000

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
<b>FOR AMERICA AND CANADA</b>						
Apr. 17	7 P.M.	Peking, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
18	noon	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jilks	S. Tomes
19	7 P.M.	Seattle	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
20	7 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	7 P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
22	5:00 P.M.	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
23	7 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
24	7 P.M.	Seattle	Shidomaru Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
May 1	7 P.M.	Seattle	Bessie Maru	Jap.	Chemutty	C. P. O. S.
2	7 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
3	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N. Y. K.
4	7 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Florida Maru	Br.	Dodwell	C. P. O. S.
5	7 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
6	7 P.M.	Seattle	Tambo Maru	Jap.	Nagaseyu	N. Y. K.
7	7 P.M.	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
8	7 P.M.	China	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	7 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 11	5:00 P.M.	Nagasaki Moji	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	M. Y. K.
12	7 P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Japan	Br.	Jeddon	D. Sison
13	7 P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Yasaka Maru	Br.	Vege	N. Y. K.
14	7 P.M.	Nagasaki	Shimirek	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R. V. F.
15	7 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Fr.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
20	noon	Akobe, Yokohama	Portches	Fr.	Laurial	C. M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 11	Australian Ports	Eastern	Am.	Carter	Gibb, L.
12	7 P.M.	Satava etc.	Jikini	Dut.	Lap
13	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Malvins
14	7 P.M.	London via Cape	Fusiki Maru	Jap.	Irisawa
15	7 P.M.	London via Cape	Nelens	Br.	W. & S.
16	7 P.M.	London via Cape	Hanze Maru	Jap.	Frazer
17	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Janmar	Br.	Oliver
18	7 P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Tracer	Br.	W. & S.
19	7 P.M.	London via Cape	Katze Maru	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
20	7 P.M.	London via Cape	Lefford	Br.	W. & S.
21	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Portches	Fr.	Cle M. M.
22	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Geoffrey	Fr.	Cle M. M.
23	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Camille	Fr.	Cle M. M.
24	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimide
25	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Janika	Br.	Daniel
26	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Kordillere	Fr.	Magee
27	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Voyage	Br.	Vallet
28	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andrea Lebon	Fr.	Cle M. M.
29	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel
30	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atalante	Fr.	Cle M. M.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents	
Apr. 11	A.M.	Woochow	Heinfung	Chi.	Hambale	C.M.S.N.C.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	McIntosh	S. & S.
13	7 P.M.	Woochow	Shenking	Br.	Edmonot	S. & S.
14	D.L.	Woochow	Yochow	Br.	Sommie	S. & S.
15	D.L.	Woochow	Linan	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
16	D.L.	Woochow	Kwangtung	Br.	Sarkas	S. & S.
17	D.L.	Woochow	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	S. & S.
18	4:00 P.M.	Woochow	Hai Peking	Br.	Stott	S. & S.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Monteagle	Br.	Hally	I. P. O. S.
20	8:00 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	S. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shidomaru Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lashow	Br.	Gibbs	S. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	S. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents	
Apr. 11	7:00 P.M.	Dalny	Sakai Maru	Jap.	Yatob	S. M. E.
12	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shenking	Br.	Mcintosh	S. & S.
13	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Yochow	Br.	Edmonot	S. & S.
14	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Irene	Chi.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N.C.
15	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shenking	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
16	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shidomaru	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
17	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shidomaru	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
18	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shidomaru	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
19	7:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shidomaru	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
20	10:00 P.M.	W.H. C'fco, T'ain	Shidomaru	Br.	Watt	S. & S.
21	7:00 P.M.	T'ain, Dalny	Joshua Maru	Jap.	Miura	N. K. K.
22	7:00 P.M.	T'ain, Dalny	Gleniffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 11	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
12	do	Poyang	Jap.	Gernahan	N. K. K.
13	do	Yichow	Br.	Chadwick	N. K. K.
14	do	Yichow	Br.	Watt	N. K. K.
15	do	Kiangtung	Br.	Malcolm	C.M.S.N.C.
16	do	Ningshao	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. C.
17	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
18	do	Techang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
19	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	S. & S.
20	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	S. & S.
21	do	Shanyang Maru	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
22	do	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Matumoto	N. K. K.
23	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
24	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yanaki	N. K. K.
25	do	Laesyl	Br.	Rasier	S. & S.
26	do	Kinaling	Br.	Newcomb	S. & S.
27	do	Tales Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Time	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr. 9	Nagpo	Hai Peking	1774	Br.	Watt	S. & S.	C.N.C.W.
9	Woochow	Hai Ningchow	1811	Chi.	Edgred	Ningchow	C.N.G.W.
9	Hankow	Longwo	1758	Br.	Kristie	J. M. & Co.	H. W.
9	Gangow	Port	1802	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
10	Dalny	Chesow	1820	Br.	John	S. M. E.	C. H. T. C.
10	Chesow	Hoinming	1498	Br.	Match		



# Business and Official Notices

## Special Notice to Mariners No. 457.

China Sea.  
Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Approach to  
Taku Bar.

Wreck "Guthrie"—Salvage  
Operations—Directions.

NOTICE is hereby given that salvage operations for the removal of the wreck "Guthrie" in the approach to Taku Bar, have been resumed. The salvage lighter which is tending the work will exhibit a Red flag by day, and Red light by night. Vessels navigating in the vicinity of the wreck must do so at a slow speed.

Vessels should pass to the southward of the Taku Light-vessel.

Vessels, waiting in the Outer Anchorage for a sufficient depth for crossing the Taku Bar, must anchor at such a distance to the southward of the Taku Light-vessel as will place them clear of the Fairway.

W. FERD. TYLER,  
Coast Inspector.

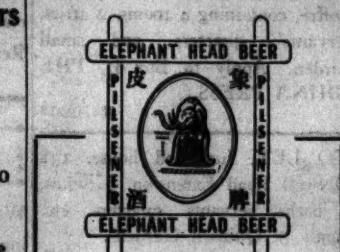
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 10th April, 1916.

**H. G. WALKER**  
1-A, Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals, and  
Commodities.

**WILL BUY**  
Antimony, Zinc, Lead  
and Tungsten Ores.

**WILL SELL**  
Quicksilver Rosin  
Red Phosphorus.  
Caustic Soda



Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**  
Sole Proprietors.

**Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April to the 27th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors  
GEO. R. WINGROVE,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9381

## FOR SALE

Immediate Delivery

One Dredger

Four Mud Hoppers, All Iron,

Measuring Over-All  
84 feet by 19

Can be seen by appointment

Apply to Box 68,  
THE CHINA PRESS 9383

## Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disengaging their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

**HSEN MIOU COMPANY**,  
Nantou.

(南市生茂行啓)

## SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in H.B.M. Supreme Court Buildings on Friday, 14th April, at 4.30 p.m.

D. MACGREGOR,  
Hon. Secretary. 9384

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

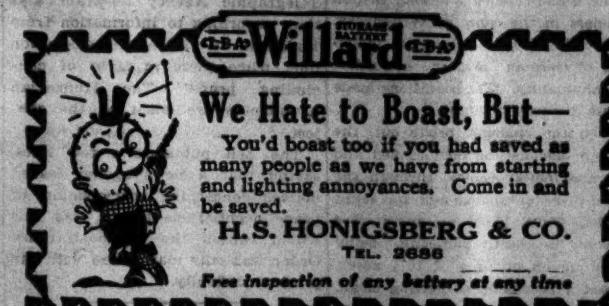
### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Thirty-five per cent, being Twenty-One Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 31st March, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors  
W. S. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1916. 9380

**MOTOR WEST 1090?**  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.



## We Hate to Boast, But—

You'd boast too if you had saved as many people as we have from starting and lighting annoyances. Come in and be saved.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.**  
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## NOTICE

### The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette**. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.

2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:

- (a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
- (b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
- (c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS 9246

## NOTICE

### Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

FROM Monday, April 17th, our offices will be situated on the third floor of the UNION BUILDING, 4, THE BUND.

H. E. ARNHOLD. 9389

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

### 24, JINKEE ROAD:

## CARS FOR HIRE

### Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## 5

### Last 5 Days!!!

OF

### HILL'S BAZAAR

(8 Nanking Road)

A Good Selection of New Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linen still to be had

### At Pre-War Prices!

#### Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road,

Miss Martha W. Jewell, Principal

Re-opens for the Spring Term on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 9 a.m. Kindergarten each morning.

9383

#### Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,  
Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of the Shanghai Agency of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,  
Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9386

### Attention, Ladies!

I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

### First-Class Ladies'

#### Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the utmost promptitude, in first-class style, and with conscientious attention to detail

#### Style, Fit and Finish

9386

## MADAME CECILE

### Ladies' Dress Maker Latest Models Style and Fit Guaranteed

#### PRICES

Blouses, from ... \$5.00  
Costumes from ... 10.00

Evening Dresses  
from ..... 12.00

Opera cloaks from 16.00

Fur coats ..... 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY. 9385

### The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:

Accountants.....

Clerks.....

Typists.....

Overseers.....

Stenographers.....

Watchmen.....

Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,  
Secretary.

9386 6872

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, in exceptionally cool house, 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9351

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9364

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Leober.

9380

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9380-A-17

PRIVATE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, 31 and 32 Quinsan Road, Miss Martha W. Jewell, Principal

Re-opens for the Spring Term on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 9 a.m. Kindergarten each morning.

9383

YOUNG LADY wishes to hear of another who would like to share small flat in town. Rent cheap. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

9384-A-11

YOUNG LADY wishes to hear of another who would like to share small flat in town. Rent cheap. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

9385-A-12

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

9385-A-11

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9385-A-11

WANTED, second-hand tennis net and poles; must be in good condition. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

9386-A-15